

DERMATOLOGY—Diagnosis and Treatment—Second Edition—Marion B. Sulzberger, M.D., F.A.C.P., Professor and Chairman, Department of Dermatology and Syphilology, New York University School of Medicine and New York University Post-Graduate Medical School; Jack Wolf, M.D., Attending Dermatologist to the Grand Central Hospital, New York, N. Y.; and Victor H. Witten, M.D., Associate Clinical Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology, New York University Post-Graduate Medical School. With the Collaboration of Alfred W. Kopf, M.D., Assistant Clinical Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology, New York University Post-Graduate Medical School. Year Book Publishers, Inc., 200 E. Illinois St., Chicago 11, 1961. 615 pages, \$14.00.

This is the second edition, enlarged and modernized of a text which first appeared almost 20 years ago under the title of *Dermatologic Therapy in General Practice*. It previously had been revised five times in its 20-year span. In their preface the authors indicate their intent to provide medical students and physicians in all branches of medicine and surgery a practical, modern and relatively short textbook on the *recognition and management of common skin diseases*.

The text is divided into sixteen chapters and the table of contents outlines their content clearly and in some detail. The first chapter, general dermatologic management, covers 99 of the total 615 pages and is divided into three parts—principles of diagnosis, principles of topical medication and principles of other measures. The latter division discusses ionizing radiation, ultraviolet light, the use of cold, heat, electrolysis, general medical management and environmental factors. In the discussion of treatment both in this and subsequent chapters the authors have stressed the precise forms and manner of use of treatment modalities. Both the formulas of extemporaneous prescriptions and extensive lists of suitable proprietary preparations are given using their trade names. This greatly enhances the usefulness of the book. One may be critical of the increasing use of prepared medications but they are obviously here to stay. As in the case of prepared foods versus home cooking, often the proprietary preparation is fully the equal of the individually compounded finished product, sometimes superior to it.

A new chapter (No. 2) is devoted to the use of antibiotics, sulfonamides, corticosteroids and adrenocorticotropin in dermatology. In the rest of the book the various dermatological conditions are divided into related groups under the chapter heading of (No. 3) pruritus, (No. 4) eczematous Dermatoses, (No. 5) atopic dermatitis, (No. 6) urticaria—giant hives, (No. 7) acne vulgaris and other acneform dermatoses, (No. 8) pyodermas, (No. 9) dermatoses due to fungi, (No. 10) common tumors of the skin, (No. 11) bullous and vesicular dermatoses, (No. 12) psoriasis and seborrheic dermatitis, (No. 13) lupus erythematosus, lichen planus and pityriasis rosea, (No. 14) zoonoses (diseases due to animal parasites), (No. 15) drug eruptions, (No. 16) miscellaneous skin disorders.

The discussion of individual diseases is organized to include such features as definition, clinical appearance and pathogenesis, predisposition and susceptibility, localization and incidence, course, differential diagnosis and management. The format is not rigid, however, and, although tables and outlines are used extensively and effectively, discussion is individualized and varied to suit the problem at hand.

No doubt by intent and to keep the book within bounds some of the more unusual variants of the common dermatoses and some of the dermatological rarities are omitted from discussion.

References are few in number and inserted at the bottom of the pages.

The problem of diagnosis is in no way slighted in this book, but one cannot help but be impressed with the effort that has been devoted to aiding the student and practitioner in the *treatment* of skin diseases. From the general manage-

ment of the patient to the details of topical medication the therapy of each condition is given paramount consideration.

Photographs are excellent and numerous. There are 95 figures most of which show from two to four individual photographs. There are, in addition, 12 color plates comprising 28 individual photographs. The illustrations and color plates are listed according to page at the beginning of the book. There is the usual alphabetical index at the end of the book.

I think this is an excellent text for the students and practitioners for whom it is intended. Dermatologists may also glean ideas and details of treatment found useful by the authors and their associates in the department of dermatology and syphilology of the New York University Post-Graduate Medical School and the Skin and Cancer Unit of University Hospital.

HERMAN V. ALLINGTON, M.D.

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DISC LESIONS AND OTHER INTERVERTEBRAL DE-RANGEMENTS—Treated by Manipulation, Traction and Other Conservative Methods—E. J. Crisp, M.D. (Cantab.), D.Phys.Med. (Lond.), Consultant Physician Emeritus in Physical Medicine, Guy's Hospital, London. The Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore 2, Maryland, exclusive U. S. agents, 1960. 158 pages, \$3.75.

This short, concise, easily read book should be of interest to any physician. It is divided into three parts beginning with very simple anatomy and physiology of the spine and ligamentous structures. Reading the first part makes the second part, dealing with various pathologic conditions, readily understandable. The final chapter demonstrates various types of manipulation and traction methods, which many physicians have heretofore felt belonged only to other unorthodox healers.

On the whole, this book written by a medical physiatrist, is completely conservative in its approach to the various problems. It should be remembered that in many cases manipulation and traction is definitely contraindicated, and surgery of one type or another may be the answer.

There is a definite need for this type of therapy and we, as physicians, should use it. Many painful conditions of the entire spine, correctly diagnosed, can be greatly relieved by judicious manipulation.

EDWARD G. EWER, M.D.

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RESUSCITATION OF THE NEWBORN INFANT—Principles and Practice—Edited by Harold Abramson, M.D., Professor of Clinical Pediatrics, New York Medical College, New York, N.Y.; Director of Maternal and Child Health Program, New York Medical College-Metropolitan Medical Center, New York, N.Y.; Visiting Pediatrician, Metropolitan Hospital, New York, N.Y.; and Chief Communicable Disease Service, Metropolitan Hospital, New York, N.Y. C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3, Mo., 1960. 274 pages, \$10.00.

This is an excellent summary of what is known and not known concerning fetal and neonatal circulation and respiration, and the principles and practice of resuscitation. The 24 contributing authors are all members of the Special Committee on Infant Mortality and include Dr. Virginia Apgar, Dr. L. Stanley James, Dr. Duncan Holaday, Dr. Edwin M. Gold, Dr. David Lehr, Dr. Frank Moya, Dr. Lotte Strauss, Dr. Peter Gruenwald and many others. Their joint views have been developed into a readable text by Dr. Abramson. Individual authorship of each of the 17 chapters has not been attempted.

This book should be available to the staff of newborn nurseries and will prove of interest to obstetricians, pediatricians, anesthetists, medical students and all those concerned with the nursery care of infants. It will also interest physiologists working or teaching in the field of respiration. It is well indexed and illustrated and each chapter contains a list of comprehensive references.

WILLIAM DEAMER, M.D.